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 HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.,  
 H. M. WHITNEY, Manager.

## Hawaiian Gazette

## 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1891.

We publish in to-day's issue the statistics of rainfall for the month of September. Hilo and Hamakua districts have been blessed with abundance of rain. But on the lower levels of this island the month was marked by a drought above the average even of this dry year. The long lane has found a turning in October, and it may be hoped that the excessive scarcity of water is over.

The report shows a very marked difference in the different localities of Honolulu, the city proper being credited with 1.06 in., while Kulaokahua shows only .47 in. This corresponds to the general experience of residents.

The mountains have been refreshed by daily showers; Nuuanu showing at 735 feet elevation 11.62 in., and at 850 feet 14.62. This striking difference of 3 in. to an increased elevation of 100 feet is very characteristic of the valley. It is these big mountain rains which feed the artesian water supply, and they may be welcomed on that account.

## CAN WE MAKE RAIN?

The North American Review for October contains two very interesting articles from opposite points of view, by Prof. Dyrenforth on one hand and Simon Newcomb on the other, in reply to the question "Can we make it rain?"

General Robt. G. Dyrenforth gives detailed accounts of the experiments conducted by himself with Professor George E. Curtis of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Ellis of Oberlin College and several other scientific men, specialists and assistants.

The site chosen was a Texan ranch of 300,000 acres carrying 15,000 head of cattle. The experiments were considerably hampered by strong winds which repeatedly broke their kites or parted the electric wires by which they were flown. The plan was to form three lines each two miles long and half a mile apart.

The first line consisted of ground batteries of heavy charges of dynamite or other powerful explosive, to be fired at frequent intervals, the second line was of kites bearing dynamite cartridges to be fired high in the air. The third line of explosive balloons which would produce terrific "airquakes" at intervals of one or two hours throughout the continuance of the experiment.

We cannot recapitulate all the details of the experiments, but the first was with the ground batteries only and was followed by 2 inches of rain the next day.

On the next occasion, the ground batteries were kept in constant action for near twelve hours, and a large quantity of oxyhydrogen gas was used in the balloon explosions, followed in the evening by a drenching rain which flooded the road for six or eight miles on the way to Midland station.

On the third occasion, seven large balloons were sent up and exploded at heights from 1000 feet to two or three miles, the land batteries continuing till 11 at night,

Heavy thunder was heard at 3 A. M., and an hour later torrents of rain fell for four hours over many hundreds of square miles!

General Dyrenforth thinks that these experiments have established these two points: First, that concussions from explosions exert marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing or occasioning rainfall. Second, that rain can be caused to fall almost immediately "by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang in suspension in the air." This seems reasonable, always presupposing that the atmosphere within the area affected by the concussion be sufficiently charged with water-particles to be made to give them up by jarring or squeezing like a wet sponge.

Now comes Professor Newcomb, who says: "I am not going to maintain that we can never make it rain, but we must employ adequate means;" and proceeds to unfold the known laws of condensation and precipitation which govern the natural rainfall. But when he says that "sound cannot make rain" we do not find that Dyrenforth supposes it can. We know of course that sound, as an appeal to the ear, cannot make rain. Professor Newcomb says that "ten seconds after the sound of the last bomb died away silence resumed her sway. From that moment everything in the air \* \* \* was exactly as if no bomb had been fired." That would be true of any distance greater than ten times the velocity per second of sound, if the concussion (i. e. sound) was great enough to travel that distance—say 1060 feet by 10, equal to about 2 miles. Again, the sound certainly would be, or might be, at an end, and silence resume her sway at a spot half a mile distant from the explosion before it had begun to be, or the silence had been disturbed five miles away.

However, we will not presume to argue the question in the face of approved scientific men, but must be content to leave it, where it really is, in the stage of early experiment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## "The Letter and the Spirit."

MR. EDITOR: Another "outsider" comes out with a letter under the above heading. Is it not a little significant that every one who has written against me on the baptism question has been so much ashamed of the position taken as to cause them to withhold their names? Persons who thus fight under cover must feel, if they have any shame left in them, very uncomfortable.

Surely a Bible question is an honorable subject to discuss, and no honorable man should be ashamed to confess his standing or position on that subject. It is because "immersion" is "an old question," and one commanded by our Lord and Savior to be preached to every creature in all the world, that I am so much interested in it. Men who receive large salaries to preach the Gospel withhold it because "it is not fashionable." About ten days ago, a theological professor, who is well paid, had a class of forty native preachers and Sunday school teachers, giving them a three days' drill on the Bible. One of the preachers asked him to explain Mark 16:15, 16. He read the passage and asked, "What about it?" Well, said the native preacher, "Dr. Hammond says that there is nothing in the commission about baptizing infants. If there is any Bible for it we want it so as to give it to our people." "Oh!" replied the worthy Doctor of Divinity, "never mind that subject, just let that alone." "But," answered the native preacher, Dr. Hammond says "that there is no Bible for sprinkling or pouring, that Christ was immersed and that he commanded immersion." The Professor replied: "In the days of Judaism when the priests killed the sacrifices they sprinkled the blood around, and we sprinkle water." "Yes, professor," answered the native, "but I see no light in that—that is all dark to me; Dr. Hammond gives many places in the Bible for immersion, and we would like to give some for sprinkling." The "D. D." choked him off by saying "You had better let that subject alone; let it drop." That professor should have a Bible and a pair of scissors so as to cut out everything therein pertaining to immersion. He would then be

better able to instruct the natives without getting cornered.

In a debate I had with a minister who practiced sprinkling, he tried to show that the passage about Philip and the eunuch both going down into the water; both Philip and the eunuch (Acts 8, 38, 39) was an interpolation, and should be cut out of the Bible. Surely he must have been a student of the afore-described Honolulu professor of Theology.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

Whoever is out of patience is out of his soul.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.

What we ought not to do we should not even think of doing.

Idleness is both a great sin and the cause of many more.

Ability involves responsibility. Power to its last particle is duty.

Doing is the great thing; for if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.

A happy life is not made up of negatives. Exemption from one thing is not possession of another.

When I think what we can be if we must, I can't believe that the least of us shall finally perish.—W. D. Howells.

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.

A woman should possess great virtue, for she often has to provide enough for both herself and her husband.

Forgiveness is better than revenge, for forgiveness is the sign of a gentle nature, but revenge is the sign of a savage nature.

Little things have their influence. Thoreau says: "I have read that a descent of an eighth of an inch in a mile is sufficient to produce a flow."

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day of the year.

He liveth long who liveth well! All else is being flung away; He liveth longest who can tell

Of true things truly done each day. Be what thou seemest; live the creed; Hold up to earth the torch divine; Be what thou prayest to be made; Let no faltering steps be thine.

—Rev. Horatius Bonar.

Opinion builds our church, chooseth our preacher, formeth our discipline, frameth our gesture, measureth our prayers and methodiseth our sermons.

The highest art is always the most religious, and the greatest artist is always a devout man. A scuffling Raphael or Michael Angelo is not conceivable.

To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labor tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution.

The following epitaph is to be found, it is said, on a grave stone in a New England churchyard.

Mary Ann lies here to rest. With her head on Abraham's breast. It's very nice for Mary Ann. But rather rough on Abraham.

Such help as we can give each other in this world is a debt to each other, and the man who perceives a superiority or a capacity in a subordinate, and neither confesses nor assists it, is not merely the withholder of kindness, but the committer of injury.

The best way to live is to cast away troubles and contentions, which cannot be cured by fretting. In justice to the requirements of the present, you should not look back and make yourself wretched over things that cannot be undone.

HE WAS LEFT-HANDED. "Backward, turn backward, O time, in thy flight."

With feeling he sang the old lay; For he found by the works that were strewn left and right

He was winding the clock the wrong way.

Dr. Huguoneng, after experimenting with artificial digestive fluids, concludes that all wines, without exception, interfere with the action of pepsin. Those which are most highly charged with coloring matter, alcohol and cream of tartar are most hurtful. It is found that the acidity of new wines is calculated to aid the action of the pepsin.

Agents for the UNITED STATES WATER FILTER.

It is hardly necessary to direct the attention of the public to the fact that pure water is one of the principal agents in preserving health and insuring perfect comfort in a household. The germ of our most malignant diseases can be traced back to impure water.

The filter works easily, and, like magic, turns the impure water into a perfectly colorless and absolutely pure liquid.

This apparatus is attached to the ordinary water-pipe and filters rapidly. It is displacing the old slow-working filters in the United States.

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## Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Monday, Oct. 26, 1891.

This is the last week in October and Autumn is fairly with us—as fairly as it can get in the Paradise of the Pacific. With this season comes business. Thousands of dollars will be spent in the Kingdom between now and the 1st of January.

We propose that a few of these thousands shall pass through this store—the appeal is to your self-interest, as the power that will compel the expected result.

Our Eastern and Pacific Coast Agents have been instructed by the management to buy largely as they could buy wisely, and therefore in asking for your business we invite you to generous supplies of Hardware, Fancy Goods and Novelties of all sorts.

Mr. Hendry's recent visit to all the principle markets in the United States will be of great value to you because in making his selections you were in his mind; he bought just as if you had told him what you wanted. You'll think his taste is good because he secured what you will like. If you have a moment come in and take a peep.

Is the old Refrigerator a little whimsical? Never a better time to bounce it out than now and get a perfect one in its place. We have the ideal Refrigerator. Easy to clean, easy to tend, economical of ice—the embodiment of all that has been proved best in refrigerators.

Has your mind been a bit foggy on the Toilet Set or Crockery question? No need to have been if you know much of such goods. But perhaps you don't know. Now is your time. Even the eyes of carelessness cannot fail to see how marvelously cheap—how near to half the round-town prices in fact, are the different grades we show.

We told you something the other day about a little arrangement for keeping butter fresh. Not much—just enough to make you want to know more. It's made of tin, cylindrical in shape, just the size of a roll of butter. Inside is a round stand filled with chemicals which are entirely concealed from view and just how they have any influence on the butter you'll have to guess; we can't, but they do. Besides being useful in keeping the butter fresh you'll find them convenient to send to your grocer to pack the butter in for your use. No need of having dusty or melted butter if you use one of these. They're cheap too!

The Banquet Lamp is more fashionable than ever among swell people in the States and residents here are not going to be behind the times. Merchants in the East display beauties to tickle the fancy of the very fastidious. We're not going to take second place in our display. We aim for the top, to hit the bull's eye of excellence as it were, and have we ever been known to fail?

Ever alert for chances born of conditions, we have captured from a large manufacturer a lot of these Lamps that shall go to you at prices you never heard of before. Silver, Brass, Nickel, Wrought Iron and some not so good. May-be you need to be told which is the most costly. The sorts at the least price toss back at you the impressions you may have of what is really good workmanship in lamps. Are you a bit fastidious? You should be when buying lamps to live with.

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., LTD.

## New Advertisements.

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M. G. CORREA, Proprietor.

Manana, Ewa, Oahu, October 19, 1891.

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